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JOURNAL

OF THE

Siege of Mentz,

Under the Command of His Serene High

THE

Duke of Lorrain,

AND THE

CONFEDERATE PRINCES.

Who Attack'd that Important Place on the 21. of *June*,
and took it on the 31. of *August*, in the Year, 1689.

With all the Bravery, Courage, Resolution and Prudence,
as ever has been shewn in any Nation.

Written in the *German* Tongue by an Eminent Officer, and
Translated into *English* from a Manuscript sent to His Ma-
jesty, King *WILLIAM*, of *GREAT BRITAIN*.

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R. Baldwin, in the *Old-Bailk*. 1689.

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JOURNAL

OF THE

AMERICAN

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TO THE
R E A D E R.

THIS Brief and Exact Account of the Besieging and Taking of such an Important Place as the City of Mentz, cannot but be acceptable to all sorts of Persons, not excepting that Party that lost it; For in it they will observe the Candor of a Generous Conqueror, who gives all the Praises to his Enemies that they deserve: He omits nothing of Importance that the Besieged did to defend themselves, and he lays down the advantageous Articles upon which this Strong Place was surrender'd. Here even Generals, and Subordinate Field-Officers, will have a full View of those Methods which those brave Hero's who attack'd it, did observe. The Inferiour Officers will see with what Courage and Valour they led on those Men which each commanded in their respective Posts. The Common Centries will be fill'd with a Generous Envy and Emulation, to imitate those that were employ'd in this Remarkable Siege: And even such Persons as are not addicted to Arms, will find a Delight in Reading with what Bravery it was Attack'd and Defended.

To the Reader.

The rather, because that this Relation of it has been transmitted to us by an Eminent Officer, who had a great Share in the Action, and that was an Eye-Witness of the greatest part of the whole Proceeding, so far as the Considerable Employ which he had, would permit him: And where his Eye could not reach, he made use of so exact an Inquisition from those who Commanded in their respective Posts, that it will give sufficient Satisfaction. In a word, This is the most Exact Journal that could be made of such a Siege. I shall no longer detain the Ingenious Reader from satisfying his Curiosity therein.

DIURNAL, &c.

Concerning the Siege and Reduction of *Mentz*.

June 21.

HIS Serenissime Highness the Duke of *Lorrain* decamped this day from *Mayen* with the whole Army, and having left a Garrison of 2000 men in divers small Towns on the other side of the *Mosel*, to cover the Country of *Trenes* and the Towns of *Coebheim*, *Mayen*, *Kayserseck*, *Andernack*, and others, and to fill some places situated on the *Rhine*, in the *Ringgan* near *Coblence*, as also *Konnigstein*, he marc'd that very day as far as *Munster*.

June 22. At Noon he took up his general Quarters towards — on the *Mosel*, where he caus'd the Bridge of Boats to be brought, which could be put up in three hours time, and his Highness pass'd it that very day with all the Foot, and one Regiment of Dragoons, and encamped his Troops on the other side of the *Mosel* near *Alken*, the Artillery and all the Baggage passing the River in the night.

June 23. The Horse, with the rest of the Dragoons, pass'd the Bridge, the resolution of fording the River over, having been changed; and the whole Army leaving on one side the Castle of *Erenstein*, ruin'd by the *French*, continu'd its March the same day over high Mountains and strait Passes, where the Horse was oblig'd to file off.

The Camp was on a Line between *Hermiesen* and *Buckholz*, and they advanc'd but two hours March that day.

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The *Lunenbergh* Army encamp'd beyond *Buckholz*, where it was come the day before, having taken its March on this side the *Mosel* over the Mountains. The Imperialists left Wing did reach to it. Towards night the Baggage, which had taken another way, joyn'd the Army.

June 24. The Duke of *Lorraine's* Horse and the Dragoons, march'd first, the Imperial Foot follow'd them, and they march'd before the Army of *Lunenbergh*, which had plac'd it self near the way, and whose Foot joyn'd that of the Imperialists, and the Horse were to form the Rearguard. The Camp was not far from *Leiningen*, and it was upon two Lines.

June 25. That day the Army rested. Till then there had been no talk of any considerable Motion of the Enemy, and there was a Rumour that there was a great Consternation amongst them. We had information that 14 Cornets were gone from *Majence* or *Mentz* towards *Homburg*, that the Enemies had carried away a great number of Waggon's loaded with Baggage and Wine, that they had reduc'd to ashes the Cities of *Landau*, of *Kim* on the *Rhine*, and *Keyserlautern*. The Country-people told us also, that on the 23^d a Party of 50 Horse of the Enemy had advanc'd within two miles of this place. But some Party of our Forces having been sent to get intelligence of the Enemies Motions, return'd without information. Two Deserters from *Mont Royal* told us, that that place was furnish'd with 12 Battalions, but that the Garrison deserted in great numbers, so that some Companies consisted but of 15 or 20 men; they also inform'd us, that a considerable Party of Dragoons had intrench'd themselves at *Trarback* under the Cannon of that Place, and that they were working with all possible diligence on the Fortifications of *Trarback* and *Mount Royal*, that they were already for the most part set in a posture of defence; and that the Governour *Montal* did frequently send out Parties to burn the Country; and that the Enemy had abandon'd the City of *Treves*, without burning or plundering of it, having lodg'd the Garrison that was in it, in *Mount Royal* and *Thionville*.

Here follows an Account of the Field-Officers.

GENERALS.

General Lieutenant: The Duke of *Lorraine*.

General Field-Marshal: Count *Stahrenberg*.

The Foot is commanded by

The Grand Master of the *Holsteick Order*, Generals.

Souches

Feldzeugmeister.

Sachsen

Major General.

The Right Wing is commanded by his Highness the Prince of Anhalt, in quality of General of the Horse.

Under him, The Field-Marshal Lieutenant, Count of Thurn, commands the Regiments of Horse belonging to Durnwald and Tasse.

The Field-Marshal Lieutenant, Prince of Cambray, commands the Regiments of Carabiers of Franconia, and that of the Dragons of Bavaria.

The Left Wing is commanded by Count Palfi, in quality of General of the Horse.

Under him,

The Field-Marshal Lieutenant, Duke of Wirtemberg, commands the Regiment of Horse of Palfi and of Neubourg.

The Count of Seras is to command in quality of General Major, in both the Wings.

June 26, 27. The Army remain'd those two days in the same Camp, and there pass'd nothing of Remark: according to Country-peoples Reports, there had been seen near to Castellon, not far from *Crenzack*, some French Parties considerable strong; but some Imperial Parties, which were sent after them, commanded by the Prince of Cambray, saw none of the Enemy.

June 28. The Army being on its March, and having gone through such narrow Defiles, that in some places the Horse could not go but one after another, encamped between *Kissbach* and *Rieberda*, the Camp being posted all in a Line.

June 29. We decamped again, and march'd near two hours through Defiles, on the *Hundsrack*, to a small River named *Gildbach*, which falls into the *Nube*, and the great Forest of *Saba*, which extends as far as *Alte*. The Army encamped there on two Lines.

June 30. The Army rested. The same day came the old Foot Regiment of Count *Staremberg*, with a Battalion of *Auerberg*, who had pass'd the River on the Flying Bridge, which had been brought from *Coblence* to *Rudelsheim*.

July 1. We took that day our March through narrow Defiles, which were very troublesome, high Mountains, and Woods, which last-ed above three hours; we went and encamp'd between *Schnäbenhausen* and *Wald Labersheim*, two Villages that are distant, in a direct Line, two hours from *Crenzack* and *Stenberg*; 2000 Foot were command-ed to hide themselves in the Wood, to observe the Enemies Motion.

July 2. We were ready to decamp; but because that *Newbourg's* and *Palf's* Regiments of Horse, and the Foot Regiments of *Newbourg*, *Wirttemberg* and *Erfa*, as also the *Admiral's* Regiment of Dragoons (which had been left to cover the Baggage and the Artillery, on a report that the Enemy had appear'd in a Party of 500 men) were not yet return'd, and that they joyn'd us in the Camp but towards three in the Afternoon, the March was countermanded, and the whole Army remain'd encamped in the same place.

July 3. That day we decamp'd, and we took our March within an hour of *Crenzenach*, the Camp being on two Lines, between *Crenzenach* and *Pretzenheim*; in this last place was found a Castle, whose Jurisdiction is parted betwixt *Lorrain* and a certain Count of *Yvon*; that day we also work'd in the Construction of the Bridge of Boats, which had gone up the River from *Coblentz*, that was done below *Bingen*, a little beneath the fall of the River *Nobe*, which cover'd the said Bridge; another was also made close by on the River *Nobe*. General *Thungen*, who was commanded thither with a small Body, causing some Forts to be rais'd, to secure the first of the said Bridges. Since that the Bridge of Boats of *Bingen* was taken away, because that his Electoral Highness of *Saxony* (whose Army was to pass over it) desired that it should be remov'd a little higher. Which was done accordingly, conveying it gently near to the Army, it was thought that it should be fix'd at *Ingelheim*. His Highness the Duke of *Lorrain*, not thinking it convenient to have it so near *Mayence*, and thereby expos'd to the Enemies insults.

July 4. We encamped that day, and a Detachment of 10 Battalions of Foot with a Regiment of Dragoons with 6 Pieces of Cannon and 4 Mortars, were sent to make themselves Masters of *Eberburg*, a Castle within three quarters of a mile of *Crenzenach*, where the French had plac'd 150 men; which the Duke of *Lorrain* with the General Officers, had been to view a little before; but those Troops were countermanded again, after it had been consider'd that the reduction of that place would require four days. The same day came to the Army *Caraffa's* and *Commercy's* two Regiments of Horse, who had pass'd the *Rhine* on the Bridge of Boats at *Bingen*.

July 5. This day the Army decamped, and march'd one hour and half; the Camp was on two Lines, between *Graltzheim* and *Sponheim*, within an hour of *Bingen*.

July 6. The Army being on two Columns, march'd during three hours through *Ockenheim* and *Altzheim*, the Horse on the right, and the Foot on the left, not far from the *Rhine*, and the Baggage being

inclos'd

inclosed between the Two Columns, we made an Halt at *Nider-Ingelheim*. The Enemy made no great Fire with their Cannon, with which they might have done much Damage, the Squadrons having insensibly drawn too near to that place: The Reason must be, That most part of their Cannon was not yet mounted on the Rampart. We did not unbridle all that Night.

July 7. Our Horse got a little further from that place before day, to avoid the Enemies Cannon. The Foot came that morning with the Baggage and the Artillery. The Camp was on one single Line; the Regiments of Horse and Foot being intermixed, and fronting the Field: The Camp was extended from the *Rhine*, above the City, to a Wood beneath the City; but it wanted much yet from joyning the *Rhine* beneath, seeing that the Contravallation extends it self near Two Hours and an half. The Enemy made all the day long a great fire with their Cannon, which kill'd during those Two Days but Twelve of our Men, and some Horses. Hitherto they made no sallies: They posted Three strong Horse-Guards within 2 or 300 Paces of the Counterscarp, and they were seen to work diligently both at the Rampart and at the *Glacis*. A Party of Twelve Masters of the Regiment of *Pelz*, who were gone to forrage, having no other Arms but their Carbines, brought that day to the Camp 18 Prisoners from *Kira*, on the Notice of a French Party which was strong of 20 Foot. His Electoral Highness of *Saxony* came that Day to the Camp, with his Marshal of Camp, and a small Retinue. The said Elector alighted at the Prince of *Barcith's*, where the Duke of *Lorraine* went to give him a Visit. They entertain'd one another for some time in private, and after that, in presence of *Monsieur Flemming*, Marshal of Camp, after which his Electoral Highness pass'd over the *Rhine* at *Russelsheim*.

July 8. That Day the Foot of *Saxony* pass'd the *Rhine* in Boats, above *Mayence*. The Horse, which till then had encamped some time over against *Worms*, was to do the same presently after. That Day there also came into the Camp of *Lorraine* Two Regiments of Foot of the Prince's of *Saxony*, another of Horse being order'd to follow. The Enemy fired greatly their Cannon on the General Quarters, where it did some Mischief, but of no great consequence: That Day there also came into the Camp a great number of Peasants to work. The Night of the 8th, till the 9th, some of the Army of *Lorraine*, who had been commanded, took their Post in a deep Valley near to a Mill, and open'd the Trenches within 7 or 800 paces of the Counterscarp on the Right. Upon this the Enemy sallied out, and gave an Alarm, but did soon retire again.

July

July 9, 10, 11. Nothing pass'd that was considerable, except that the Trenches were much advanc'd on the Right Hand. *Adolfus Fleming*, the Camp-Masters Baggage, had almost been carried to the Enemies Fort on the *Rhine*, through the Watermens imprudence; but it was saved by those of *Hesse*. The 10th his Highness of *Bavaria* came to the Camp for some Days; His Highness the Duke of *Lorraine* went to meet him on Horseback, with the Prince of *Commetry*. The Night of the 11th, till the 12th, those of *Saxony* took their Post with *Boer* Men, near to the Convent of the Nuns, beneath the Town, near the *Rhine*, and opened the Trench.

July 12. The Trench was carried on very far that Night towards the Left, from that place where the other began, and we began to work about a Redoubt, to secure them both. The *Hessians* did call all that Night from beyond the *Rhine*, with Two Mortar-pieces, Bombs into the City, which caus'd therein a great Fire near to the Castle, towards 10 at Night, which, as may be perceived, consum'd about 8 houses, and it was put out about Midnight.

July 13. The Enemy by Day did ruine that which had been rais'd up by Night at the Redoubts. At the *Lorrainers* Attack they advanced far that Night in the *Vignes* towards the Left. There was a Line of Communication drawn also from the Attack on the Left to that on the Right, and they continued to work at the Two Redoubts which had been began. The Enemy made Four false Gallies, but presently retired each time. There were Four Field-Pieces conducted into the Approaches, which are sometimes us'd with success. Those of *Saxony* push'd on their Approaches also on the side of the *Rhine*: They also took their Posts early in the Morning in the *Grand Charter-house*, which is distanc'd off 450 Paces from the Counterscarp, which they found to be abandon'd by the Enemy, contrary to their Opinion: However, they were met with in some Houses about some 90 paces distance from thence, where they fortified themselves, above all, in the *Garden of Stadian*, where they had met to the Number of 1000 men. They however attempted nothing: That Night some Pieces of Cannon of 8 or 6 pound bullets, were drawn near to the Approaches, which were not made use of however before the 10th at Night inclusively. The Enemy fired fiercely that day on those of *Saxony*, *Adolfus*, the Prince *Palatine*, *Fredrick William*, who was come as a Volunteer in the Camp, was that day kill'd by a Falcon Bullet, at the Head of the Trench, in presence of the Princes his Brothers, the Prince Electoral, and the Grand Master of the *Tenonick Order*, the Bullet having gone through his Head. He was carried from thence

to *Frankfort*, there to be embelm'd. And because there was a Design of altering the Camp, and to form it as it was to remain all along the Siege, the General Quarter of *Lorrain* was dislodg'd, and that of *Weissenau* also, and it was plac'd a little lower, near to *Praxenbeim*.

July 14. The Prince of *Hanover* commanded with 4000 *Lunenburgers*, in the Approaches of *Lorrain*, which as it had been agreed on, had not been advanc'd that Night: However, there were many at work, to enlarge them, and to put them in condition of Defence: There was also Two Redoubts perfected, that were on the Right and the Left. The Enemy began to fire fiercely with their Great and Small Shot; and of this last they made whole Vollies all the Night long, especially from the Counterscarp; yet were there but Two Men kill'd, and Two wounded. They also sometimes gave us Alarms, but always found our Men in readiness. The Trenches were enlarg'd also on the side of the *Saxons*, and set in posture of Defence; but nothing was advanc'd beyond that; which could not be done neither, before the coming of the Elector of *Bavaria*, as I was inform'd by the Prince Elector, who commanded that Night in the Trenches with 1500 men.

July 15: That Day we began to trace out the Lines of Circumvallation, to secure the Camp towards the Field, and to hinder all succour. There were some smart Skirmishes betwixt the Two Horse-Guards; Divers were kill'd on both sides, and amongst the rest of our Men was *d'Andlau*, Captain in *Pals's* Regiment. The Enemy took divers of our Men Prisoners that were gone for Forrage, who had ventur'd above 8 hours Way from the Camp; the Number is not yet known. The Prince of *Savoy* came from the Camp of *Bavaria* into this: Till now the Trenches could not be carried on at the Electoral Attack, but to 450, and that of *Lorrain* to 500 Paces distance off the Counterscarp. The last are passably well secur'd: Every Night there are 4000 men lodg'd in the Trenches; the *Imperialists* are there Two Days together, and a Field-Marshal Lieutenant commands there every night; the *Lunenburgers* are there every Third Night. I believe, that in so little time there never was so much firing of Artillery from any City as from this; there are every Day above Four or Five Hundred Cannon Shots made: And after all it is to be wondred, that with the great firing there has been yet but Ten Men kill'd. The loss in the Approaches are also very slight, and will not reach in both the Attacks to above the Number of 40 persons. Besides, the Enemy have also a considerable Number of Pieces in the Counterscarp. The Night of

of the 15th to the 16th, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg was in the Trench; which was also carried on with the loss of but few Men.

July 16. This Night the Labour of the precedent Nights finish'd, another Redoubt was made, and the Trench was advanc'd a little; The Enemy did incessantly give Alarms, and fired continually their Cannon and Small Shot; They labour'd also on a small Work on the Left, that they might more commodiously hinder the Approaches. That Night were reckon'd about 30 kill'd and wounded. A Lieutenant who had deserted the City, brought to us the Platform of it, and shew'd us the places where the Enemy had conducted their Mines; He believ'd also that the City was attack't in its weakest part, especially on the *Lorrainers* side. He further said, That the Garrison consisted of 8000 Men, and that it was resolv'd to defend it self to the last extremity, and that it would make a very great Sally upon us, so soon as we were got a little nearer.

July 17. The *Saxon* Horse, consisting of 6 Regiments, namely the Regiment of Guards, Field Marshal, Baron *Plato*, of the Prince *Fredrick*, *Promnitz*, and a Regiment of the Dragoons under Colonel *Munkwitz*, pass'd over the Bridge of Boats, belonging to the Imperialists, because that of *Saxony* was not yet perfected. They lodg'd themselves in those Posts which had been appointed them. His Electoral Highness of *Bavaria* came also at Night in the Camp; the Foot which he brings is from 5000 to 5500 Men; he pass'd the *Rhine*, in the Night, and this day on *Pontons*, a little above the Bridge. The Elector of *Bavaria* lodg'd in Person in the same Village where is the Elector of *Saxony*. The work of the Trench was also carried on very far this Night. The Prince of *Hanover* Commanded there, and there were reckon'd 12 kill'd and wounded.

July 18. Those of *Hesse* gave the first time 2000 of their Men for the Approaches, who work'd very well that Night about them, and they advanc'd within 250 or 300 paces of the Counterscarp. The Enemy fired extraordinarily all that Night, yet it is to be wonder'd, that the loss of our Men did not exceed the number of 26 kill'd and wounded.

July 19. The *French* was advanc'd a little another way also. We began to raise a Battery. The Enemy fired furiously all the Night long; the loss of our Men amounted to 28 kill'd and wounded. The Enemy set fire themselves to an House that was near the Gate. The *Saxons* Bridge of Boats was finish'd that day. That Night we began again to work at the Electoral Attack. The Elector of *Bavaria* pass'd the whole Night in the Trenches, with a design of posting himself near an House at 8 paces

ces distant from the *Charter-House*, which till then had been the place of Arms; those that were commanded for that design gave back a little, perceiving the Enemy to advance in great numbers towards them, which caused some confusion, so that our own Men began to shoot from the Approaches on those that were Commanded. His Electoral Highness of *Bavaria*, and the two Camp Marshals, *Caprara* and *Flemming*, and General *Stenan* got off luckily without being wounded, after they had a long time receiv'd the Enemies and our own shot. Some days since a certain Captain was seiz'd, who is a *French* Engineer, who endeavour'd to get into the Town, whose Name is——*Cormacellan*, of *Mont Royal*.

July 20 and 21. These two Nights the Trenches were very much advanc'd at the Electoral Attack. They were advanc'd to 300 paces of the Counterscarp. There were the first Night '60 kill'd and wounded, and the last, about 50. We continu'd to work at the Battery on the *Lorrainer's* side, it is to be mounted with 30 Cannons. The Trenches were enlarg'd, and the Lines were carried on both on the Right and the Left, to make a larger Front before the Town; by that we draw nearer to the point of the Counterscarp, from which we have yet 150 paces distant. These two Nights there were reckoned about 40 kill'd and wounded. The Enemy, as he was wont, did continually fire both his great and small Shot towards both the Attacks. They fire not so furiously now on the side of the Champion: there were for divers Nights together, some Deserters of our Camp that went into the City.

July 22. Three *French* Officers stole at open day from our Camp into the Town. The work of the Trenches was a little retarded this Night at both the Attacks, through the violent Rain which fell, however the labour of the two precedent Nights were accomplished at the Electoral Attack; and at the *Lorrainer's* Attack, there was a little work done at the great Battery. The first Night we had about Nine kill'd and wounded, and the last Night, about Fourteen. Those of *Hesse* did cast all the Night long, from the other side of the *Rhine*, Bombs in the Town, out of 4 Mortar-pieces. The Enemy gave that Night a Sign in kindling a Fire on the great Tower; we conjectur'd it was to give *Duras* notice of the Three Officers getting in, which were believ'd to be considerable Persons. This day we had a Deserter from the Town, who was a *Lorrainer* by Birth, who confirm'd the relation which the others had given, viz. that the Enemy had resolv'd to defend themselves to the last extremity; that they had made divers Mines, which are all discover'd; that they wanted nothing; that Wine was brought in abundance to the

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Souldiers, even on the Ramparts; that there were always Six Battalions on the Guard. It has been concluded at the Electoral Attack, that every day, 3500 Men shall serve in the Trenches, of which his Electoral Highness of *Saxony* furnishes a little more than the three fifth parts. At the *Lorrainers* Attack, 4000 ought to be there every day, which is regulated in this manner, That the Imperialists shall furnish every third day 5000 Men, the *Lunenburgers* 4000, and the *Hessians* 3000, of which, those that are design'd for the *Lorrainers* Attack, incamp already on this side the *Rhine*. The greatest part of the Generals believe that the great Battery will not be ready in 8 days time yet. A *French* Party, of about 400 Foot, has been seen not far from *Bingen*; it is thought that they seek to post themselves in the Neighbourhood, to incommode our Forragers.

July 23. We advanc'd but little that day, by reason of a great Rain. At the Elector's Attack the Trenches were carried on a little, and the Trevaux were more secur'd: Some Lines also were carried on at the Attack of *Lorrain*, on the Right and Left, to give a larger Front, they work also on the Battery and on the Ditch; we had in the Lines one killed and three wounded, and at the Battery two killed and five wounded.

July 24. Two *French* Officers were kill'd out of the Camp, that designed to get into the Town; Five more were pursued, but could not be taken; a Party of the Enemies, of 300 Men on Horse-back, were seen on *Creutzenach*-Road. A Citizen who had been sent by the Governour of the Town with Letters to the Marshal of *Duras*, brought them to the Duke of *Lorrain*, the most secret Letters were writ in Characters, conceal'd in a Brass Button which button'd up his Breeches, their Contents are not yet known, there being no body found in the Army that can unravel them. This Night, at the Electoral Attack, the Trenches were carried on towards the Left of the Citadel with very little loss; two small Pieces were mounted also, with which the Enemies Horse-Guard was gall'd, which upon that retir'd into the Town. The Enemy did Pallisado the small Works, and those Ditches which they had in the *Stadian* Garden. At the *Lorrainers* Attack, a Line was drawn on the Right, round the Works, and there was much labouring about the great Battery also. The Letters which have been found on the above-mentioned Citizen, contain an Advice from the Marquess of *Vaelles* to the Marshal *Duras*, That the Garrison is compos'd but of 6000 Men, amongst which are numbred above 1800 sick and wounded, and that the rest are extremely fatigued, resting neither Night nor Day, so that he shall be forc'd

fore'd to surrender the place to the *Germans* if he is not speedily reliev'd; desiring, after that, the Marshal *Duras*, to let him know with the soonest the Kings pleasure, on that subject.

July 25. Another Line was traced on the Left, we also work'd very hard at the *Lorrainers* Battery.

July 26. Fifteen large Cannon were plac'd on the *Lorrainers* Battery, and the said Battery was secur'd with Two Lines newly drawn.

July 28. Ten Pieces more were placed on the same Battery, very large, as also proportionably of Amunition. The Pieces were plac'd in the Embracements, and a new Redoubt was traced out on the Right 60 paces distant from the Foot of the Glacis. Thirty Barrels of Powder have been drawn out of two Mines, which have been discover'd near the great Battery of the Imperialists, by the means of a French Miner who made his escape out of the place to come to us. Our Army was a little lessen'd, by a Detachment of 6000 Horse, which were sent toward *Heidelberg*, under General *Dunewald's* Command. This Day Marshal *Duras* came before *Heidelberg* with 1500 Men, and at Night they Assaulted the Town, and enter'd the Suburbs, endeavouring to Post themselves in the new Church of St. *Jacob*, but they were vigorously repulsed with the loss of 350 Men.

July 29. From the *Lorrainers* Attack, we began to beat the Counterscarp, and in a short time the Cannon was dismounted, the Embracements were so ruin'd that the Enemy were forc'd to take in the said Pieces on the Neighbouring Bastion, on the Right, whence they fire at this present with 4 Cannons. This Night we laboured hard on the new Redoubt, and a new Line was traced on the Left, the better to get into the Ditch, near the Gate.

July 30. They fired extremely at the *Lorrainers* Battery this Morning, and by that means, the Enemy were forc'd to remove further off their Pieces. They made good use of their time however, and after that ours had made their discharge, they fired hard from the Bastion on the Right Hand, on our Battery, and our Approaches. This Night the great Redoubt was put in a good condition on the left, on which the Enemy sallied about 60 strong, but were soon repulsed with the loss of 9 Men, amongst which was an Officer, we reckon'd also that Night upon many kill'd and wounded. Our Miners began this Night their Counter-mines, two able *Spanish* Engineers were that Night kill'd.

July 31. We fired not so hard from the *Lorrain's* Battery as we had done the two precedent Days, because of the heat; on the contrary,

trary, the Enemy fired more than before. There was no great firing that Night on either side with the Cannon, but the small Shot was the more fierce on the *Electoral* Attack, while they were taking a new Post. We lost divers of our Men in that Action, who behav'd themselves bravely. Count *Reuss*, Major *Sweinitz*, and Captain *Alsbach*, were wounded. A Dragoon of the Regiment *Laude*, who surrender'd himself that Day, told us that the Ground of the *Glacis* was fill'd with Bombs, cover'd over with Boards, with long Nails, whose points were hid with earth, and that all the angles of the Counterscarp were undermin'd.

August 1. Two Towers that were situated on the left were beaten with our Cannon from the Battery of *Lorrain*, all the Day long, not without Success. The Enemy did also fire his Cannon on us from the Works. This Night those of *Hesse* flung into the Town from beyond the *Rhine* divers Bombs. The Enemy did also make a vigorous Sally on the *Lorrain* Approaches, but were repuls'd by the *Lunen-burgers*, who were that Night on the Guard; we lost above 100 Men in this Action. The Enemy drew a Line also of Communication to the *Glacis*. We likewise did draw a great Parallel from the Redoubt on the Left to that on the Right.

August 2. The Cannon began to play again from the *Lorrain* Battery by break of Day, on the Works both on the Right and Left, which was continued till Night with good success; there was also flung from Seven Morter-pieces divers Bombs into the Counterscarp. About Noon our Cannon had beaten down the Roof and the best part of the top of the round Tower, which is on the Left of the Cathedral, whence our Men had received great damage. The square Tower near *St. Stephen's Church*, a little higher than the round Tower, was for the most part ruin'd also. The Ramparts and Works on the Right were also endamag'd. We could plainly see the Enemy work on the Rampart, so soon as we had discharg'd our Cannon, and that they began to entrench themselves there. The Parallel-Line was this Night finished, and those of *Hesse* mounted Six Pieces more of 24 Pound Bullet; there was nothing else remarkable that pass'd: Neither did the Enemy fire but their Muskets, and small Pieces; ours did cast some Bombs and Carcasses into the Town, so did those of *Hesse* from beyond the *Rhine*, which cast divers Bombs in the Enemies out-works. We had that Night Five killed and Twelve wounded on our side.

August 3. The Cannon play'd from the Battery of *Lorrain* that Day, on the great Tower near the Gate *Gau*, and on the Three Bastions,

Bastions, *St. Alexander*, *St. Boniface*, and *St. Martin*, to make a breach; but we fired not so fiercely as the Day before. The Enemy fired very vigorously all that Day with their Muskets, and killed and wounded divers of our Men; they also shot some Vollies of Cannon into the Camp, and towards the Approaches, but with no effect. This Night ours encompass'd the Redoubt on the Left with Pallisadoes, and finished the Ditch before the Battery. The Cannon this Night was more quiet on both sides, but the Enemy fired continually their Muskets, we also cast some Bombs into the Town. Colonel *Ersa* was wounded in the right arm by a piece of our Shells.

August 4. We continu'd this Day as we had done yesterday in battering the three foresaid Bastions, and the great Tower near to the Gate *Gau*, but not very much; we had Two Deserters, who told us that the Enemies were carrying on a Mine towards the *Lorrain* Battery. This Night a great Parallel Line was drawn towards the Glacis. From the Imperial Attack we cast all this Night long a great number of Bombs into the Town, to disturb the Enemy in their labours, there was also smart firing of small shot on both sides, for all that the *Lunenburghers* that were that Night on the Guard in the Trenches had but one killed and Ten wounded.

August 5. We began again early in the Morning to batter from the *Lorrain* Battery the three Bastions and the above-mention'd Tower, which was continu'd all Day till Night. The *French* began about Noon to play off their great Cannon on our Batteries and Approaches, from a little Fort, which draws near to the top of the Castle, they cast also divers Bombs, by which we had above Forty dead and wounded. We also did cast, not only all Day but all Night also, Bombs on the Fort, and all other places where there was any prospect of indamaging the Enemies Works. The small shot was also increas'd this Day on both sides more than ever. A certain Deserter from the Town, said that the Enemy had finish'd the Mine, which they had began to conduct towards our Trench and Battery, and that they were ready to store it with Powder. Moreover, at the Imperial Attack have been brought to perfection the Two new Lines, which are about 25 Paces from the Glacis. This Night has been trac'd the great Battery at the Electoral Attack, which contains 887 Paces in its Circumference, and which is to be mounted with 36 Pieces of large Bores. This Battery is made with two inward Angles, in that place which is advanc'd before the last place of Arms. The middle of the Battery beats on the Ravelin of the Citadel; our Cannon is to batter in Flank and Front the Enemies Defences,

Defences, which answer to our Attack; after having perfected a Line of Traverse, with double Bastions to cover our Left Flank, we began to open a Ditch and to raise higher the Battery. The design of it consists of 12 Foot thick near the Ditch, 6 at the Berne, 25 at the Platform, and 15 behind.

August 6. We began again early in the Morning to Fire our Cannon, and to cast Bombs from the Imperial Attack, where the Two Generals, *Souches* and *Wallis*, with the Prince of *Saxon Weissenfels*, this Day Commanding, the Enemy have done the same. They made two vigorous Sallies betwixt Twelve and One, under the favour of a great Rain, with 300 Horse and 1500 Foot; they slid along from both the Gates of *Altmunster* and *Gau* towards our Men, Attacking the first Line with great fury, of which they easily made themselves Masters, it being not yet in posture of Defence, nor Lin'd with Small shot. Our Men that were in the more remote Lines were diligent, got out of the Trenches on the Right and Left, and vigorously drove back the Enemy after a large half hours Combat, with great loss; so that for the most part they ran away on their Feet and Hands, what was found of the Enemy at the head of the Trenches were presently cut to pieces, the Soldiers Rage going so far, that they set some Heads that had been cut off on Spikes before the Camp, and cut Leather Thongs out of the Skins of their Backs; which was afterwards forbidden by his Highness the Duke of *Lorraine*; there was great Firing on both sides of Cannons and Bombs during the Combat. The number of killed and wounded on our side amounts to 300 Men, amongst the Dead are the Aid General and Major of the Granadeers, the Baron *Bresseé*, who was sent some time since to his Electoral Highness of *Brandenburg*, Captain *Sicking* Canon of *Mentz*, as also *Lunati* Captain of the Granadeers. After this Combat, some of the Enemies wounded Officers that had remain'd on the place, ask'd for Quarter from our Men. His Highness the Duke of *Lorraine* having been inform'd that the ground from the head of the Trenches to the top of the Glacis was cover'd with a great number of *French* Bodies Dead and Dying; the last of which made such Cryes and Lamentations as mov'd Compassion. His Highness the Duke of *Lorraine* sent a Drummer to the *French* at *Mentz*, but they laugh'd at it, asking whether we had not something else to desire? which oblig'd our Musketeers to dispatch the wounded Officers. The Governour did this out of fear, that the sight of so many Dead and wounded should imprint some coldness on the rest of the Garrison; wherefore he thought it not fit to Correspond to the Duke of *Lorraine's* Humanity, chusing rather to leave his Wounded
and

and Dying Men amongst the Dead without help, than to shew so sad a Spectacle to the Garrison and Towns-men. But through a Christian Charity, all those that have been found to the very foot of the Glacis have been taken up and Buried. The number of the Dead and wounded of the Enemy ought to amount to 500 persons, according to the Deserters reports, and the List which they have brought to us thereof. Amongst the first is said to be a certain Lieutenant Colonel who was highly consider'd amongst them, and divers other Officers of the First Rank. There was but little firing this Night on either side, only ours did cast Bombs into the Town. After this the Enemy made some shew of Sallying forth again, as they did effectively, with but few Men, out of the Counterscarp, doubtless with a design to carry away the Dead and Wounded which they found in great numbers heap'd up together round the Pallisado's, but they were again repuls'd with the loss of some kill'd and wounded. Some of our Musketeers going out of the Trenches by stealth to strip some of the Dead remaining on the place, were made Prisoners by the Enemy. There has been digg'd up at the Electoral Attack, on the Right of the first Redoubt a large Well, whence a Gallery is to be advanc'd under ground, both to work about some Mines, and to give vent to those which the Enemy may have made under the Glacis. The Ditch of the Battery has been advanc'd some paces this Night, but in the Morning it was found that they had distanc'd themselves too far from the Right Line, and that consequently that work was expos'd to the Enemy, because it might be man'd by them from their Defences.

August 7. This Day was but small Firing; on either Side, which has happen'd on our side, because that we were busie in Raising a New Battery, yet the Enemy Fired continually with their Small Shot all Night, and we cast divers Bombs into the Town. The Lunenburgers who were this Night in the Trenches lost some Officers, and private Centries. Some of the Enemies were made Prisoners, that were endeavouring to carry off some of their Dead. A new Line has been drawn on the left of the Imperial Attack; we have labour'd Day and Night about the new Battery; at the Electoral Attack, the Wells have been made deeper which were made for the Mines, conveying out of them the Water which was in them.

August 8. This day no more than yesterday has there been but little Firing on both sides, the Reasons on our side were, that the Batteries and the Mines were not yet brought to perfection. A Deserter who came this day to us confirms the great loss that the Enemy has sustain'd in the Sally which they made the 6th. pass'd: He has also discover'd

recover'd to us all the Mines of the Enemy, and to what places they had been Conducted. This Night another Redoubt and Battery has been rais'd at the head of the Gallows, and a Line has also been drawn; we cast all night long Bombs and Carcasses into the Town. On the contrary, the Enemy Fired fiercely their small shot from the Ramparts and the Counterscarp. They also made a small Sally on the Imperialists, who soon forc'd them to Retreat with the loss of 20 Men, though of our side we had not a few kill'd and wounded that Night. His Electoral Highness of *Bavaria* pass'd all the Night long in the Trenches, and has caus'd a great Redoubt to be trac'd in a certain place which is very convenient to cover and defend that Battery which has been nam'd *St. Emanuel*, and which is to be of 50 Paces in length on two sides; the Work of the Battery has been carried on also, and there has been rais'd at the left of the Trench a Traverse, behind which the Guard of Horse of the Electoral Attack is to be Posted.

August 9. This Day our Cannon play'd smartly all along, principally on the Tower of the Gate *Gau*, and in the Night divers Bombs were cast into the Town. The Enemy did likewise continually fire with their small shot all the Night long, and cast also some Bombs into our Camp. We labour'd hard to set in defence the newly erected Battery; the Lines on the Right of the Gibbet were finished also, and new Lines were carried on towards the Glacis of the right and left. We continued at the Electoral Attack to work on the Battery and Redoubt before mention'd, and on the Lines of Communication also.

August 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14th. These Days there pass'd no great Matters on either side; We at the Imperial Attack joyn'd the Lines that were newly rais'd, we also made some Embraces for 8 Pieces on the New Battery, 6 of which are to batter the Enemies Bastions, and batter in flank that Work which the Enemy newly rais'd near to the Gibbet. There was a Well also made, a little more advanc'd than the First, and by that means we have carried on our Work to the Pallisades of the Counterscarp, where we happily have discovered some of the Enemies Mines; all that Work has cost us but very few Men, no more than to the *Lunenburgers* who lost not 10 Men, though that on the 13th at Night when they did Duty in the Trenches, they forward much their work by Sapping: The 14th at Night the Great Tower near the Gate *Gau* was beaten down wjth the Cannon from our New Battery. Divers Deserters are come into our Camp, but on the other hand, divers of ours, above all, of the Elector of *Bavaria's* Guards, and divers *French* went over to the Enemy. On the 10th the above-mention'd Work was continu'd at the Electoral Attack. This

Night

Night the *French* quitted the House of *Stadion*, which is out of the Town, and its Garden; after they had burnt it. It was observed in their Retreat, that a small Body defended by the Cover'd way towards the water, 'tis possible to favour the Retreat of the rest. The 11th the *St. Emmanuel's* Redoubt was finish'd; the Ditch was also advanc'd, and we began to raise the *Parrapet* higher, and to make Platforms, the Miner being already got far underground, has advanc'd some paces under the *Glacis*. Two Masters of Fire-works being got down from the Town, Confirm'd that the number of killed and wounded increases much, that the Garrison was much decreas'd, and that the Governour express'd a great impatency for Succour. That the Besieged did no longer take the *Bavarian* Attack to be feign'd, seeing that they already perceiv'd it very much advanc'd towards them, which had made them resolve to work a-new on the Mines of the Citadel, and to re-inforcing with more Men the Post thereabouts. The 12th His Electoral Highness's Bridge of Boats was taken away from the lines of Circumvallation, which is to be laid a little above the Village of *Wessman*. His Electoral Highness of *Bavaria*, besides the ordinary Workmen, has Commanded a 1000 more to Raise the Battery, whom he causes to be Paid, he remain'd all this Night in the Trenches, because that a Deserter had said that the Enemy would attempt a Sally. He caus'd the Posts to be reinfors'd for that reason, but the Enemy firing continually, did not disturb the said Labourers by any Sally. The 13th We advanc'd with the Ditch and the *Parrapet* through these Labourers means to that place of the Battery which had been design'd; The Right Flank of it was covered with a triple row of Gabions against the Island which the Enemy still possess on the other side of the *Rhine*, and we have drawn from the said Flank a Line of Communication, which joyns the Redoubt call'd *St. Marguerite*. The 14th There was made on the Right of the Battery 18 Embraces; we also design'd to sink the Ditch 14 Foot deeper, and to Raise the Battery by 12. The Work of the sapping towards the *Glacis* of the two advanced Posts has been continued; and in the Front some cover'd Lines have been finish'd to secure our selves the better against the Enemy. His Electoral Highness of *Bavaria* Commanded also that the Trenches should be Re-infors'd, in the apprehension that in being *St. Louis's* Day, the *French*, according to their Custom, might attempt something that Night, or the next in honour of their King's Name. Chains have also been laid, and an *Escachado* made on the *Rhine* a little above the Town, that no succour should get into it by Water.

August 15: Prince *Veldem's* was greatly wounded after Direct with a Musket shot. We continu'd at the Electoral Attack to Raise the Battery and to make more Embracings; the work of the last had been carried on to 40 Paces on each side, so that on the Right it is advanced to the *Gravis*. At the *Lorrain* Attack we have not only begun this Night to draw the Parallel Line, but to Raise a new Battery also, which cost them 40 Men killed and wounded. The Cannon of the Great *Lorrain* Battery play'd not so fiercely as before, that we may work with more security in the Mines; yet have they with their small Battery Dismounted the Enemies two Cannons which they had plant'd on the Gibbet, of which great part has been beaten down, and by that means caus'd the Enemies Horse, that had posted themselves there, to Dislodge. Some *French* Deserters, among which is found a Horseman, who say that the Governour having had Advice that the last night our Men would attempt an Assault on the Counterscarp, he had Commanded thither all the Granadeers with 4 Men of each Company, and that he had caus'd to be carried thither 300 Granadoes, but that they had been Fired about Eleven at Night by one of our Bombs which had fallen there, and had made such a havock that all flew into the Air. The same Deserters add, that there are above 4000 reckon'd to be Wounded and Sick in the Town, and that the Governour had Orders to hold out to this Day, but that afterwards he was to attempt a good Capitulation; that upon that the Governour had forbid any more Firing of the Cannon, nor casting of Bombs without particular Orders: wherefore for this Reason they of the Town had not Fired above 10 Cannon-shot a day, nor cast above 8 Bombs in 8 Days time; above all, to kill no Dog neither within nor without the Town: the Reason was, that they believ'd that a *Jewish* Woman came in and out frequently under the shape of a Dog.

August 16: Last Night about 8 of the Clock the Enemies Cannon began to play very hard, which has been continu'd to this Morning. A certain Deserter who came this day to us, Confirms that there are a great number of Officers and Common Centries wounded in the Town, that our Bombs and Carcases did a world of damage in the Enemies Defences, especially in the cover'd way, and that the Counterscarp had been reinforc'd with Men, fearing every moment an Assault. The two last Redoubts were this Night load'd with *Polladoes*, at the Electoral Attack; 20 Cannons have also been Plant'd on the Great Battery making the Embracements; 2 Pieces of Cannon being Plant'd against the Champion. All the Night was employ'd in fortifying the Parrapet of the Parallel Line at the *Lorrain* Attack, which had

had been drawn the Night before, and in enlarging the Trenches; Digging in the Earth a great Vessel full of Ancient Medals was found.

August 17. This Day divers Deserters came into the Camp from the Town, who according to the others Relations confirm that the continual Labour they were put to had forc'd them to do so. That the Governour did incessantly Encourage the Garrison to a vigorous Defence; assuring them that he would defend himself to the last extremity. That there had been a noise in the Town, that the Artillery at the Lorrain Attack was removing to the Electoral Attack, because that we were not sufficiently provided with great Cannon to batter the Town. That besides, it had been spread about in the Town to put a stop to the Souldiers Desertion; That the Deserters were very ill treated in the Camp, so far as to refuse them Bread for their subsistence; That they were rifled and ill treated, and that they even put to death in the Camp all Persons that surrendered themselves there, and that not one could yet get a free Passage, nor avoid the Beliegers fury. Upon this Report Major General Warner was commanded to cause all the Cannon of the Lorrain Battery to fire at the same time that those of the Electoral Attack should be discharged. The Serenissime Duke of Lorrain having been inform'd of the false Rumours which the French Officers did spread abroad to affrighten the Souldiers, thought fit to undeceive them of that false impression; causing divers Bills to be writ, which were by an invention shot into the Town, which contain, that all Deserters were to expect a kind Treatment, and like unto that which was us'd towards those who had already pass'd into the Camp, assuring them, that far from ill treating those that would retire, a free Passage was given them, and wherewith to go forwards under good Passes. Adolphus, Colonel of the Dragoons of the Troop of the *Wic. Warwick*, killed himself this morning in his Bed, accidentally touching one of his Pistols which he had laid by him. This night 16 Pieces more of Cannon of large bore have been mounted at the Electoral Attack on the great Battery, opening at the same time the Embrasures. The Work at the Lorrain Attack has not been advanced any further, 15 Souldiers were killed, and 22 wounded.

August 18. We began at six this morning to batter with 36 Pieces of Cannon from the Electoral's great Battery, the high Defences of the Town and Citadel, in the presence of his Electoral Highness of Bavaria, and of many other Generals, and divers Bombs have been also cast into it; which has obliged the Enemy to draw back their Cannon. This was immediately followed at the Lorrain

Battery by the Discharge of 48 Pieces of Cannon, and of 12 Mortar-pieces, which were repeated divers times, to let the Enemy know we wanted no Artillery. We had begun the night before to fire furiously from the same Attack, and to cast a great number of Bombs and Carcasses into the City. The Deserters who came in to day relate, that they saw some of the Bills that had been shot into the City, that the hopes of a good Treatment, which was promis'd to them in it, had made them take this Resolution of coming, and that divers others would follow their Examples. There was drawn this night at the Electoral Attack the Parallel Lines of Communication from the two last Redoubts to the Battery, where we have begun to make anew place of Arms. The Works are advanced along the *Glacis* at the *Lorrain* Attack. And whereas the Enemy have set up a Row of Pallisado's behind the Parapet of the Counter-scarp, and that they have gathered together a great heap of Sythes and of other Instruments on the left of the *Lorrain* Trenches, on the apprehension that the Besieged had that we should attack the covert way, it has been thought fit to leave there that Battalion which was there in reserve this day. In the mean time our Miners are day and night busied in discovering the Enemies Furnaces, and to make some in those places where we design'd to open. There was this day nine killed, and 21 wounded in the Works. This day about Noon we learnt, that the French had made themselves Masters of *Cochesheim*, where they had made about 600 Prisoners of War, being the 1st of this month, *St. Lewis* his Day, after that the Besieged had sustained the fourth Assault.

August 19. They continued this day to fire all their Cannon from the two Attacks to ruin the Enemy's Defences, which was not without effect. They raised a little Fort at the Electoral Attack from the other side of the Bridge, a little higher than the Island. They began also that night to raise another Battery, the Work of which cost us many mens lives, and several wounded. The Count of *Renn*, Major General of the Saxons, found a great many wounded, and Captain *Wedel* with a Lieutenant, and divers others killed. They made Platforms at the *Lorrain* Attack near to all the Regiments, who were before the Front of the Lines of Circumvallation, to plant their Field-pieces there, and to hinder by that the Surprise of the Enemies, who, according to the News that was spread, ought to be on their March to relieve the City. This day we met with two Deserters, who yet could give no intelligence, but that the Enemy had relieved the Guard of Horse, whom till this present time, had been post-

ed at the Gallows, because they had received very great Damage from the Redoubt which was on the left side of the Trenches of *Lorraine*, that they could not advance any further on the Work. The Enemy had that night sprung a Mine at the *Lorraine* Attack, which had no great effect, but only that it had ruined some paces of the Gallery which did lead to our Mine, burying two men with it who were found there, and sprung also a Furnace on our left side under our Gallery nigh 18 feet, making two of our Mines useless, yet that did not hinder to carry on our Works, nor kept us from working at four places of the Sap. Another Deserter came to the Camp, who did us better Service, than the other two: observing that one had brought a Peasant to speak to an Officer of the Guard before the Tent of his Highness the Duke of *Lorraine*, he discovered that he was a man who carried all the Intelligence from without into the place; and that he carried it back to the Marshal *Duras* and others, all that was fit to be known. He was presently seized, and they found that he had some Letters about him writ in Cyphers: and having confessed his Crime, there was a Report, that he should be empaled alive, after the *Hungarian* manner; to be made an Example to those who should dare to undertake so dangerous an Enterprize. There will be tomorrow 104 pieces of Cannon mounted on the Battery against the City besides Mortar Pieces.

August 20. The last night the *Saxons* began to raise a new Battery, to mount there 12 Cartouches, which they had received from their own Country.

August 21. A Deserter reported to the Duke of *Lorraine*, and to the Elector of *Bavaria*, that there was great plenty in the Garrison, and that there was there 5000 fighting men. The *Bavarians* discharged five new Pieces of Cannon upon the Counterscarp. The same day the Enemy sprung a Mine on the side of the *Lunenburg* Attack, but it had very little effect, having burst on the side, because the Allies had countermined it. An hour after they sent some Miners to find it out there, but they were forced to retire, being half dead, by reason of a horrible Smoak that came from it. The French had began another Mine on the left side, but we hoped that that which we had made very near it, would be ready to spring before theirs. The *Saxons* took a new Post near to the Counterscarp, but yet they suffered a great loss, having had at that time many men killed and wounded. *Adjutant Rothkirk* was of the number of the first. A Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Schomberg* was dangerously hurt in his Body; with many others, as Colonel *Scot*, who was mortally wounded in the Trenches.

August

August 22. They continued this Day to fire their Cannon at the Garrison, and we wrought all night at the great Parallel Line, but we did not advance very much, by reason of the Rocks that hindered us. The Imperialists and the Hessians wrought all night at the Sapp, they took their Post 20 paces from the Pallisade on the left side; and they maintained their Ground in despite of the continual firing of the Musqueteers and Granadeers of the Besieged, and from the great quantity of Stones that were shot from their Mortars; yet very few of the Souldiers were killed or wounded. They made again another great Sally, and the Prince of Commercy was resolved to oppose it with his customary Force, and succeeded; who put himself at the Head of his Granadeers, and beat them back, after they had made their first shot, even into their covert way. He had on that occasion, which was very hot, four Horses killed under him, and the fifth wounded. His Master of the Horse, his Adjutant General, and Baron *Charles D'Osterstein*, who followed the Prince, had also every one their Horses killed under them. One of his Trumpeters and one of his Grooms were killed with their Horses; yet that did not hinder, but the Prince failed not to make two Lodgments in the openings of the *Glacis*, which the Furnaces had done, and they maintained themselves there, tho' the Besieged made their greatest Efforts, to force them out. We lost 100 men on this occasion, and the Enemy suffered little less in number. And as the great Officers mount the Trenches, as well as the Souldiers, Prince *Christian of Sax-Hall* was there also killed. To congratulate the Victory that Prince *Waldeck* had gained of Marshal *d'Humiers*, we this day discharged all our Cannon four times.

August 23. The *Lunenbergers* alone relieved the Imperialists, and the Hessians in their Trenches, and advanced their Works on the right side, as they had proceeded on the left the night before; so that they found themselves very near to the two sides, and with an equal distance to the covert way. The same day we seized on a Reformed Colonel, who was suspected to have held Intelligence with the Governour of the Garrison.

August 24. Two Thousand Imperialists, and as many of the Hessians, re-gained the Place of the *Lunenbergers*, and advanced their Works by the Sapp, within 20 Foot of the Height of the *Glacis*: The Enemy sprung again Two Mines, which were very ineffectual, except that we had one Soldier killed, and two wounded.

August 25. The Imperialists and the Hessians got again into their Works, continued the Sapp to the very height of the *Glacis*, and made

made all necessary preparations to be able to open at the first Command. There was also carried on this Day the Two Branches of the Trenches which they had begun to advance towards the Two sides, to encompass behind the Redoubt, which the besieged had raised to the Height of the Gallows, very nigh to the Pallisade.

August 26. Four Thousand *Lunenbergers* mounted alone the Trench, after their usual manner, and advanced in the places of Arms with Faggots, and an Instrument to open the Ground, and with every thing that they had need to attack the Covert Way. They used the same means at the *Bavarian* Attack, and the *Saxon* Attack, whose Batteries had fired without ceasing all the Days before against the Defences of the besieged, and had not only ruined them, but had also made very great Breaches in the Ramparts, which facilitated their Approaches: Inasmuch, that the Trenches being also carried on above the *Glacis*, there was great hopes that we should carry the Covert Way in this Attack, in the same manner as the *Imperialists* had done theirs, when they should come to make an Assault. The Elector of *Saxony* having received at *Franckfort* the sad News of Duke *Christian of Saxe Hall*, who was killed at the Approaches, and being informed, that the Army was advanced on all sides, came back immediately to the Camp of *Weissenau*, where was his General Quarter, to take again the Command of his Troops which he had given him.

August 27. All the Army being disposed for a general Attack at the Covert Way, and the besieged having attempted in vain to dislodge the Besiegers from their Works, began about Four of the Clock in the Afternoon to give an Assault, with all Success that in Reason they could promise themselves, by the Conduct and Experience of their Generals and their Officers, and from the Valour and Undauntedness of the Soldiers. They began then about Four of the Clock, after the Signal of Three Cannons Discharged, and One Bomb that broke in the Air: They marched openly to the Assault, with that extraordinary Courage and Boldness, that the Enemy, being not able to endure our Onset, immediately gave way, and quitted their Posts and the Covert Way, as well at the *Imperialists* Attack, as that of the *Saxons* and the *Bavarians*. In the mean time the Enemy having taken new Posts on both sides, and in Front, their firing was so very great and so lasting, for 3 hours, that it is impossible to apprehend not so much as the least Idea, in relation to what has been done; for there is no Parallel of the like in any former Siege. We were near 2 hours exposed

fed without Covert, upon the Height of the *Glasis*, joyned to the *Pallisado's*, without being able to cover our selves, by reason of the continual firing that was made, and did endure it with the greatest Courage and Valour, till at last the Besieged being broken, and pressed on all sides, were forced to give way to the Besiegers, who took their Post at the very brink of the Ditch, where they fell to work to cover themselves. During the time of the greatest Attack the Enemy sprung a Mine, which buried in its Ruines Four Colours, and a great many men. All the Night following was taken up in continual Skirmishes.

August 28. The next Day they sprung Two Mines more; but instead of doing hurt, their opening served to lodge those Men who were near the place where the Mine sprung. Mean time there was a continual firing from our Artillery and Mortar-pieces. Our loss was greater at the *Imperialists*, the *Lunenbergers* and the *Hessians* Attacks, than at the *Bavarians* and *Saxons*, because the Enemies Resistance was greater there.

Here follows a List of the Officers who were killed and wounded in that Assault.

Of the Side of the Imperialists.
 Count *Maximilian of Sparemberg*, Marshal of the Camp, was wounded, but he died afterwards.
 Count *Souches*, General of the Artillery, wounded.
 Baron *Wallis*, Lieutenant Marshal of the Camp, killed.
 The Marquess of *Parelli* wounded.
 Count of *Furstenberg* killed.
 Count *Lamberg* had both his Legs taken off with a Cannon Shot, of which he died a little after.
 The Colonels; *Laternach*, *Schomburg*, *Hulster*, } Wounded.
 With many others, whose Names are not yet known.

Of the Saxon Regiment which is among the Imperialists.

Lieutenant Colonel *Borghaltz*, }
 Captain *Remitz*, } Wounded.
 Captain *Tecnser*, }
 Captain *Pforte*, }
 Major General *Geigerstberg*, killed.

*Of the Regiment of Gardes du Corps of His Highness
the Elector of Saxe.*

Major General Sable,
Captain Tutzbach,
Ensign Gersdorf,
Ensign Glitzing killed.

} Wounded.

Of the Regiment of Duke Christian.

Major General Zeigler,
Captain Dunhoff,
Captain Strange,
Ensign Keiser,

} Wounded.

Of the Regiment of Reus.

Captain Clunter,
Lieutenant Zeigister,
Lieutenant Ditzwick,
Ensign Werzmann killed.

} Wounded.

Of the Regiment of Rupfer.

Captain Pfoffer, and
His Lieutenant,
Lieutenant Mischel,
Ensign Reitzwich,

} Wounded.

Of the Regiment of Zinzendorf.

Colonel Count of Zinzendorf,
Count of Trunhoff,
Lieutenant Colonel Ratel,
Captain Burgsdorf,
Lieutenant Reumor,
Ensign Herling,
Lieutenant Walckhoffen, killed.
Ensign Winchel, mortally wounded.

} Wounded.

Of the Regiment of Flemings.

Major General *Rodowitz*, }
 Colonel *Pistorius*, } *Wounded.*
 Captain *Vicethumb*, }
 Captain *Renecke*, }
 Lieutenant *Haubwitz*, } *Killed.*
 Ensign *Walden*, }
 Lieutenant *Adamsbyffell*, *mortally wounded.*

Of the Regiment of Bava Goetz.

The Lieutenant Colonel, }
 A Captain, and } *Wounded.*
 A Corporal, }

Amongst the Lunenbergers,

The Prince of *Hannover* was wounded in his Hand with a Grenade.

Baron *D'Eltz* wounded in the Small of his Back.

One of his Pages in the Arm.

Major General *D'obr* with a Musquet-Shot.

Lieutenant Colonel *Hulsen*,

Major *Schegel*,

Major *Meyneken*,

Lieutenant Colonel *Truchtschen*,

Lieutenant Colonel *Ramstorf*,

Major *Hering*,

Captain *Tanyis*,

Captain *Knige*, with many others, all wounded.

Of the Regiment of Hellesau.

Colonel *Gortz*,

Captain *Valentine*,

Captain *Mohr*,

Captain *Grammer*,

} *Killed.*

Colonel *Schenk* wounded twice.

Major *Butler* wounded twice.

Major

Major *Lowenstein* wounded in the Foot,
 Captain *Elley* wounded in the Calf of his Leg.
 Captain *Buff*,
 Captain *Schenck*,
 Lieutenant *Hoyer*, } Wounded.

Of the Troops of Franconia.

Captain *Sick*,
 Captain *Tausch*,
 Captain *Ordens*,
 With Three other Captains, killed.

Among the Bavarians.

Monseur, the Elector, had a Contusion in his Arm.
 The Marquess of *St. Maurice*, Colonel of the Regiment of his
 Highness's Guards, was killed.
 The Count of *Gagersberg* wounded.
 With some other Officers.
 A great many of the Wounded Died afterwards of their Wounds.

Besides, there are about 2000 reckoned to be killed and wounded
 among the common Souldiers. And the loss of the Besieged was not
 less considerable, there being among the killed and wounded, whose
 number was at least 2000, a great many Officers of Note, and
 the Chief of the Garrison; nor is that to be wondered at, since
 they gave Quarter but to very few of those who defended the Co-
 vert way, the Engagement being maintain'd with so great Heat
 and Fury.

August 29. The Besieged finding that the Enemy carried it on
 with the greatest vigour; and having (without doubt) well confi-
 dered the situation of our Camp, the impossibility to force it, and
 to throw Succours into the Place, the weakness of the Garrison,
 the Necessities and Wants of their City, their great Loss that fell
 upon them of their best Officers and Souldiers, the great number
 that they had of Sick Persons, and of such who were incapable of
 fighting, the Covert way carried off by the Enemy, our Lodg-
 ments being out of reach, the Breaches very great and spacious,
 the Body of the Garrison ready to be seized, and the Remnant of
 their Forces dismayed, and incapable to hold out another Assault,
 E 2 caused

caused the White Flag to be hung out on the 29th of this Month at Eight of the Clock in the Morning, and to beat a Parley to capitulate. His Highness the Prince *Albert of Saxe-Coburg*, who commanded in the Trenches, on the side of the *Imperial* Attack, sent a Trumpet to the Besieged, to demand of them what it meant; to which they answered, That the Governour was inclined to give up the Garrison: and if the Duke of *Lorraine* would be pleased to send the Governour a Lieutenant Colonel, with another Officer, to concert with them about Conditions, He would send to their Camp Hostages of the same Quality. Whereupon Prince *Coburg* sent his Aide Major to consult with the Duke of *Lorraine*; and they agreed to the Governours Desires. But they had obliged the Governour to send first of all his Two Officers: Whereupon the Duke of *Lorraine* sent into the City the Prince *de Commercy*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Princi*; and so there was a Cessation of Arms between both Parties. The Treaty was concluded before Night. It was resolved, that the next Day we should take possession of *St. Jacob's Tower*, and of the *Gau Gate*, with 5000 men; and that on the 31st, Sunday morning, the *French* Garrison should go out of the place with Six Pieces of Cannon, Two Mortars with the Arms of *France*, and some Waggon's laden with their Baggage, with their Colours flying, Drums beating, lighted Matches, and to be guarded to *Landau*, with a Convoy of 10000 *Imperialists*. Our Soldiers were much troubled to find that they had made a Treaty with the Incendiaries, for they had all a very great desire to take the City by Storm, to be revenged on the cruel and perfidious *French*.

August 30. We took possession of the aforesaid Places, and all things were preparing for the next Day, the Enemy to depart the place, and we to receive and convoy them.

August 31. The time being come that the *French* Garrison was to leave the place, and to pass through our Army, according to the Capitulations that had been made, the *Imperialists* drew up their Army into Ranks at Six of the Clock in the morning, to receive their Enemies. Many of the *Imperial* Cavalry posted themselves on the Right side of the *Gau Gate*; On the left side were chiefly to be seen the *Gardes du Corps* of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and next to them the *Gardes du Corps* of the Elector of *Saxony*, with some other Troops of the *Imperial* Cavalry and Dragoons: After which the *French* began to march out of the City at Seven of the Clock in the morning, in this following manner:

First of all there appeared 50 Horsemen with Four Officers, followed with 60 Dragoons and 2 Officers.

80 Foot with 10 Officers, 8 Mules, 6 Light Horsemen, 12 Carts, and 5 Horses loaden.

50 Foot with 6 Officers, 24 Carts, 26 Horses loaden.

54 Foot and 3 Officers, 80 Horses loaden, and 26 Carts.

54 Foot with 3 Officers, 83 Horses loaden, 17 Carts and a Chariot.

48 Foot with 6 Officers, 37 Horses loaden, and 12 Carts.

49 Foot with 3 Officers, 2 Mules, 22 Carts, 6 Officers, 23 Horses loaden.

49 Foot with 3 Officers, 7 Mules, 87 Horses loaden, 37 Carts.

50 Foot with 3 Officers, 7 Mules, 87 Horses loaden, 37 Carts.

50 Foot with 3 Officers, 2 Light Horsemen, 1 Chariot, 1 Litter, 49 Carts, and 46 Horses loaden.

57 Foot with 4 Officers, 31 Horses loaden, 32 Carts, 9 Mules, 1 Chariot with 2 Ladies, 26 Carts, 26 Horses loaden.

64 Foot with 6 Officers, 63 Horses loaden, 11 Carts.

66 Foot and 5 Officers, 26 Horses loaden, 10 Carts, 1 Coach with six Horses, another Coach with the Colonel of Dragoons, who was wounded, 2 Chariots, 5 Mules, 12 Carts, 3 Light Horsemen, Mr. *De Vienbour*.

4 Halberdiers and 23 Foot with 5 Officers, 44 Carts, 76 Horses loaden.

32 Foot 7 Officers.

41 Dragoons with 2 Officers.

33 Light Horsemen with 2 Officers.

The Marquess of *Uxelles*, Governour of *Mayence*, with a Train of 40 Horse.

98 Dragoons, 12 Officers, with 2 Standarts.

78 Dragoons, 10 Officers with 2 Standarts.

88 Dragoons, 13 Officers and 2 Standarts, and 9 Officers wounded.

75 Horsemen, 4 Officers, and 2 Standarts.

611 Foot of the Regiment of *Dauphin*, with 6 Colours, and 40 Officers.

603 Foot of the Regiment of *Anjou*, 28 Officers, and 6 Colours.

250 Foot, 23 Officers, and 3 Colours, of the Regiment of *Bre-*

267 Foot

267 Foot, of the Regiment of *Granadeers*, 31 Officers, and 3 Colours.

207 Foot, of the Regiment of *Jarff*, 31 Officers and 3 Colours.

379 Foot, of the Regiment of *Benois*, 32 Officers, and 3 Colours.

246 Foot, of the Regiment of *Orleans*, 16 Officers, and 3 Colours.

273 Foot, of the Regiment of *Maine*, 21 Officers, and 3 Colours.

339 Foot, of the Regiment of *Cursole*, 26 Officers and 3 Colours.

311 Foot, of the Regiment of *Bourbignan*, 24 Officers, and 3 Colours.

43 Dragoons, of the Regiment of *Houss*, with 6 Officers.

44 Horsemen with 5 Officers.

76 Foot.

250 Foot Souldiers, who marched about the Baggage.

300 Horses belonging to the Officers.

Which amounts to in all,

4572 Foot.

357 Officers.

400 Dragoons.

45 Officers.

287 Horses.

29 Officers.

1000 Foot that marched on the sides of the Carts, of the Horses, of the Coaches, and of the Horses laden.

So that the *French* who marched out of *Mayence*, were to the Number of 6690 Men, with 572 Horses loaded.

334 Carts.

31 Mules.

45 Light Horsemen.

6 Chairs.

2 Coaches.

1 Litter.

36 Colours.

10 Standarts.

Besides

205 Foot

Besides these, there were embarked in several Boats which had been sent from *Strasburg*, with Amunition for the Enemy, 6 pieces of Cannon, 2 Mortars, 2 Haubitz, and 1500 sick People, where some were continually Dying, which they threw over into the *Rhine*. Our Loss amounted to almost 8000 Men. We may very well see that they carried away a great many things, and a vast number of Goods, besides the Money they had extorted from the Neighbouring Countries. As the Marquess of *Uxelles* was going out of the Garrison, he took his leave of the Duke of *Lorrain*, of the Elector of *Saxony*, and of *Bavaria*, as also of all the rest of the Princes and Generals, who had been very obliging to him. And as the *French* are very perfidious, and that they could not rely upon their words; the Allies had reserved some *French* Officers to remain here as Hostages, till all the Articles of Agreement had been punctually performed. They assur'd us that the *French* Garrison did consist of 11000 fighting Men before the Siege: They were constrain'd to surrender the Place because they wanted Powder, for there were found but 600 weight of Powder. The time of their departure out of the Garrison, was from Seven a Clock in the Morning till Three of the Clock in the Afternoon. After which time, the Allies took possession of the City. Our Bombs had done very little hurt to any of the Convents, except a Nunnery; yet there were a great many Houses whose tops were pierc'd like Sives. They took out of *St. Stephens* Church many Cart-loads of Dead Bodies of the *French*, which they threw into the *Rhine*. There were a great number also that were not Buried, and a great many in Holes and in Convents, which lay not a foot deep in the Earth, which caused a most horrid stinking smell in all those Places. The Castle of the Elector, which the *French* had turn'd to an Hospital, was fill'd with Dead and Wounded, among which, there were many Sick, who in three days had no kind of Refreshment. The Enemies had wrought Day and Night in fortifying this Garrison, in the time of Nine Months that they were Masters of it; for they were so well advanced, and so Regular, that there remained little or nothing to be done. But above all, the Fort that is upon the *Rhine*, is a Piece worthy Admiration. The Peasants began to level the ways for our Approaches, and to destroy the Mines. All the Engineers who were in that Garrison were either kill'd or wounded. And very few remain'd alive on our side.

FINIS.

